FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:15:27 ON 22 FEB 2002

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST | 0.15 | 0.15

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:15:34 ON 22 FEB 2002
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 20 FEB 2002 HIGHEST RN 394202-19-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 20 FEB 2002 HIGHEST RN 394202-19-8

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

The P indicator for Preparations was not generated for all of the CAS Registry Numbers that were added to the H/Z/CA/CAplus files between 12/27/01 and 1/23/02. Use of the P indicator in online and SDI searches during this period, either directly appended to a CAS Registry Number or by qualifying an L-number with /P, may have yielded incomplete results. As of 1/23/02, the situation has been resolved. Also, note that searches conducted using the PREP role indicator were not affected.

Customers running searches and/or SDIs in the H/Z/CA/CAplus files incorporating CAS Registry Numbers with the P indicator between 12/27/01 and 1/23/02, are encouraged to re-run these strategies. Contact the CAS Help Desk at 1-800-848-6533 in North America or 1-614-447-3698, worldwide, or send an e-mail to help@cas.org for further assistance or to receive a credit for any duplicate searches.

=> s 26062-79-3
L1 1 26062-79-3
(26062-79-3/RN)

=> d

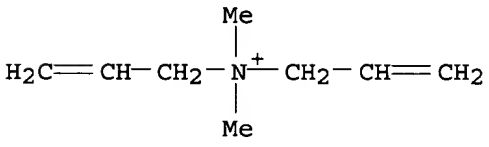
L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN **26062-79-3** REGISTRY
CN 2-Propen-1-aminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-2-propenyl-, chloride, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Ammonium, diallyldimethyl-, chloride, polymers (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 261LV
CN Additol VXT 3529
CN Agefloc WT 20
CN Agefloc WT 20VHV
CN Agefloc WT 2206

CN Agefloc WT 40
CN Agefloc WT 40HV
CN Agefloc WT 50SLV
CN Alcofix 109
CN Alcofix 182
CN Aronfloc C 70
CN AX 04
CN AX 05
CN AX 05 (polymer)
CN Bufloc 536
CN Calgon 261
CN Calgon 261LV
CN Calgon CP 2253
CN Calgon CP 261XLV
CN Calgon CP 280
CN Calgon DMDACC
CN Calgon E 904
CN Calgon E 905
CN Calgon E 921
CN Calgon Polymer 261
CN Cartafix VXT
CN Cat-Floc
CN Cat-Floc L
CN Cat-Floc P 112-115
CN Cat-Floc T 2
CN Cat-Floc TL
CN Certrex 340
CN CM 100
CN CM 100 (onium compound)
CN Conductive Polymer 261
CN CP 261
CN CP 261LV
CN CP 280
CN Croscolor NOFF
CN CV 3650
CN CV 3750
CN Danfix 707
CN Danfix F
CN Diallyldimethylammonium chloride homopolymer
CN Diallyldimethylammonium chloride polymer
CN Dimethyldiallylammonium chloride homopolymer
CN Dimethyldiallylammonium chloride polymer
CN E 261
CN ECCat 2020
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
DR 128665-21-4, 58829-44-0, 63661-21-2, 119310-15-5, 114355-07-6, 37293-23-5, 37317-00-3, 37353-76-7, 141092-78-6, 69431-41-0, 153891-18-0, 143477-08-1, 93357-85-8, 116811-08-6, 117989-81-8, 182893-02-3, 202289-61-0, 245064-24-8, 261769-43-1
MF (C8 H16 N . Cl)x
CI PMS, COM
PCT Polyvinyl
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

CM 1

CRN 7398-69-8 (48042-45-1)
CMF C8 H16 N . Cl



2426 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
108 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2431 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

```
=> s diallyduhydroxypropylammonium chloride homopolymer
             0 DIALLYDUHYDROXYPROPYLAMMONIUM
        790501 CHLORIDE
           815 CHLORIDES
        790501 CHLORIDE
                  (CHLORIDE OR CHLORIDES)
         88489 HOMOPOLYMER
            15 HOMOPOLYMERS
         88504 HOMOPOLYMER
                  (HOMOPOLYMER OR HOMOPOLYMERS)
L2           0 DIALLYDUHYDROXYPROPYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE HOMOPOLYMER
                  (DIALLYDUHYDROXYPROPYLAMMONIUM(W)CHLORIDE(W)HOMOPOLYMER)

=> s diallydihydroxypropylammonium chloride homopolymer
             0 DIALLYDIHYDROXYPROPYLAMMONIUM
        790501 CHLORIDE
           815 CHLORIDES
        790501 CHLORIDE
                  (CHLORIDE OR CHLORIDES)
         88489 HOMOPOLYMER
            15 HOMOPOLYMERS
         88504 HOMOPOLYMER
                  (HOMOPOLYMER OR HOMOPOLYMERS)
L3           0 DIALLYDIHYDROXYPROPYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE HOMOPOLYMER
                  (DIALLYDIHYDROXYPROPYLAMMONIUM(W)CHLORIDE(W)HOMOPOLYMER)

=> file caplus medline
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                              29.10      29.25

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:22:03 ON 22 FEB 2002
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:22:03 ON 22 FEB 2002

=> s l1
L4         2509 L1

=> s obbesity or steatorrhea or hyper triglyceridemia
L5         1773 OBBESITY OR STEATORRHEA OR HYPER TRIGLYCERIDEMIA

=> s obbesity or steatorrhea or hypertriglyceridemia
L6         9278 OBBESITY OR STEATORRHEA OR HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA

=> s obesity or steatorrhea or hypertriglyceridemia
L7        84705 OBESITY OR STEATORRHEA OR HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA

=> s l7 and l4
L8            1 L7 AND L4

=> d ibib abs

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:63835  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          134:131954
TITLE:                    Fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S):              Jozefiak, Thomas Henry; Mandeville, W. Harry, III;
                          Holmes-Farley, Stephen Randall; Huval, Chad Cori;
                          Garigapati, Venkata R.; Shackett, Keith K.; Concagh,
                          Danny
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Geltex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     WO 2001005408      A1   20010125       WO 1999-US15958  19990714
         W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,
             DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,
             JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,
             MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
             TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,
             RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
             ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
             CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 9949957         A1   20010205       AU 1999-49957    19990714
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   WO 1999-US15958  A  19990714
AB   Polymers having ether and(or) N-contg. side chains are manufd. for use in
     binding fat for treatment of obesity.  A typical polymer was
     manufd. by radical polymn. of N-decylacrylamide 2.83, 3-
     acrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride 18.45, and acrylamide 13.33 g.
REFERENCE COUNT:          10    THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS
                                RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
FORMAT


=> s therap? or pharmac? or medicin?
L9     4821358 THERAP? OR PHARMAC? OR MEDICIN?
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```
=> s l9 and l4
L10         40 L9 AND L4

=> duplicate remvove
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):l10
'L24' IS NOT VALID HERE
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):l10
'L24' IS NOT VALID HERE
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):?
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):l10
'L24' IS NOT VALID HERE
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):l1
'L1' IS NOT VALID HERE
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):l4
'L6' IS NOT VALID HERE
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):l5
'L9' IS NOT VALID HERE
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):l6
'L12' IS NOT VALID HERE
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):q
'Q' IS NOT VALID HERE
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):?
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
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Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):file
'FILE' IS NOT VALID HERE
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):quit
'QUIT' IS NOT VALID HERE
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):only
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l10
'REMVOVE' IS VALID ONLY WITH THE REMOVE OPTION
File names can only be entered when using the REMOVE option of the
DUPLICATE command.

=> d hist

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:15:27 ON 22 FEB 2002)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:15:34 ON 22 FEB 2002
L1             1 S 26062-79-3
L2             0 S DIALLYDUHYDROXYPROPYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE HOMOPOLYMER
L3             0 S DIALLYDIHYDROXYPROPYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE HOMOPOLYMER

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:22:03 ON 22 FEB 2002
L4          2509 S L1
L5          1773 S OBBESITY OR STEATORRHEA OR HYPER TRIGLYCERIDEMIA
L6          9278 S OBBESITY OR STEATORRHEA OR HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA
L7         84705 S OBESITY OR STEATORRHEA OR HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA
L8             1 S L7 AND L4
L9       4821358 S THERAP? OR PHARMAC? OR MEDICIN?
L10           40 S L9 AND L4

=> d ibib abs 31-40

L10  ANSWER 31 OF 40  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1990:84026  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          112:84026
TITLE:                    An interpretation of the sedimentation behavior of
                          pharmaceutical kaolin and other kaolin
                          preparations in aqueous environments
AUTHOR(S):                Alexander, K. S.; Azizi, J.; Dollimore, D.; Patel, F.
                          A.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Coll. Pharm., Univ. Toledo, Toledo, OH, 43606, USA
SOURCE:                   Drug Dev. Ind. Pharm. (1989), 15(14-16), 2559-82
                          CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
AB   The effect of flocculant material on kaolin-water suspensions is report
     using a pharmaceutical-grade kaolin and an industrial kaolin.
     These two systems serve as a model in a broader investigation which will
     systematically study the ancillary ingredients of pharmaceutical
     kaolin-based suspensions.  These studies are based on concd. suspensions
     where fall of particles is hindered and characterized by sedimentation
"en
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bloc" with a sludge line serving as interface between the supernatent liq.
and the settling suspension. There is an optimum concn. of macromol. flocculant which causes max. flocculation. At higher concns. of flocculant the system is stabilized. Two approaches are used to explain the results. The first represents the phenomenon as a modification of Stokes Law results. A correlation is found between the parameter A used as a characterization const. in Steinour's empirical relationship and the Richardson and Zaki exponent N. A theor. justification of this relationship is provided. A permeability relationship is used in the second approach based on the application of permeability equations put forward by Kozeny-Carmen. The variable k in the resultant equation is shown in theory and in practice to have a min. at some value of porosity detd. by the nature of the concd. suspension. This treatment is applied here to flocculated systems. The systems are found in general to show very high hindrance.

L10 ANSWER 32 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:39647 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:39647
TITLE: Preparation and performance of symplex capsules
AUTHOR(S): Dautzenberg, H.; Loth, F.; Fechner, K.; Mehlis, B.; Pommerening, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Polymerenchem. "Erich Correns", Ger. Acad. Sci., Teltow, DDR-1530, Ger. Dem. Rep.
SOURCE: Makromol. Chem., Suppl. (1985), 9, 203-10
CODEN: MCSUEU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Encapsulation based on the formation of polyelectrolyte complexes (symplex) was carried out by using Na cellulose sulfate (I) [9005-22-5] (polyanion) and poly(dimethyldiallylammonium chloride) (II) [**26062-79-3**] (polycation). I (2% aq. soln.) was treated with a 2% aq. soln. of II. The resulting capsules were washed with water, NaCl soln. or a buffer and stored until use. The kinetics of release of buserelin [57982-77-1] from the capsules was studied by using the labeled compds. in a diffusion chamber. The effect of NaCl on the drug release was detd. A photomicrograph of the capsules formed showed that they consisted of a liq. core and a semipermeable membrane. The diam. of the capsules ranged from 0.5 to 4 mm, and the thickness of the capsules ranged from 1 to 50 .mu.m. The capsules could be swollen to several times the original vol. by changing the osmotic pressure. The dependence of mech. strength of the capsules on the presence of NaCl in the medium was demonstrated.

L10 ANSWER 33 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:561469 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:161469
TITLE: Microcapsules with permeable or semipermeable walls and a liquid core
INVENTOR(S): Loth, Fritz; Dautzenberg, Horst; Pommerening, Klaus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR, Ger. Dem. Rep.
SOURCE: Ger. (East), 12 pp. Addn. to Ger. (East) 160,393.
CODEN: GEXXA8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DD 218734	A4	19850213	DD 1981-232617	19810817
DD 160393	T	19830727	DD 1980-225200	19801114

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DD 1980-225200 19801114

AB Capsule walls are formed by pptn. of anionic and cationic polyelectrolytes at their interface. The anionic polyelectrolytes are sulfate or carboxylate contg. polysaccharide and/or synthetic polymers, and the cationic polyelectrolytes include quaternary ammonium surfactants and/or dyes. The microcapsules can be used for sepn. processes in preparative and anal. chem. and biochem., and in **pharmacy**, **medicine**, and agrochem. and food industries. Thus, 0.2 g Na cellulose sulfate [9005-22-5] with a degree of substitution of 0.4 was dissolved in 9.8 g H2O, and the soln. was pressed through a 0.2-mm inner diam. capillary and dropped from a height of 30 cm into a stirred bath contg. 1% aq. methylene blue [61-73-4]. After 30 min the capsules formed were decanted and washed with H2O. The deep-blue capsules had a diam. of 3-5 mm.

L10 ANSWER 34 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:595061 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:195061
TITLE: Insoluble polymeric quaternary trihalogen salt coated substrates
INVENTOR(S): Rembaum, Alan; Landel, Robert F.; Keyzer, Hendrik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): California Institute of Technology, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3898336	A	19750805	US 1972-252502	19720511
US 3778476	A	19731211	US 1970-36431	19700511

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1970-36431 19700511

AB Polymeric quaternary ammonium trihalides have bactericidal properties and can be deposited by pptn. on materials used in prosthesis or surgery. Thus, trans-1,4-dichloro-2-butene-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-1,3-diaminopropane copolymer (I) [52193-09-6] was obtained by reacting its monomers at room temp. for 3 days in MeOH soln. I was sol. in water, but the corresponding I3 salt was not. Other polymers prepd. included 1,4-dibromobutane-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-1,3-diaminopropane copolymer [29322-33-6] and 1,3-dibromopropane-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-1,3-diaminopropane copolymer (II) [29322-34-7]. Dipping Dacon cloth (which is used for arterial prosthetic devices) in aq. II soln. and then in KI-I2 soln. pptd. insol. triiodide salt of II which inhibited bacterial growth. Similarly, silk sutures and silica gel could be rendered resistant to bacteria.

L10 ANSWER 35 OF 40 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97285557 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97285557 PubMed ID: 9140774
TITLE: Reduction of wall adsorption in capillary zone electrophoresis of a basic single-chain antibody fragment

by a cationic polymeric buffer additive.
AUTHOR: Morand M; Blaas D; Kenndler E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Analytical Chemistry, University of Vienna, Austria.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CHROMATOGRAPHY. B, BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES AND APPLICATIONS, (1997 Mar 28) 691 (1) 192-6.
Journal code: CXN; 9714109. ISSN: 1387-2273.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199707
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970805
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19970718

AB Reduction of adsorptive protein-wall interactions by poly(diallyldimethyl ammonium chloride), a permanently cationic polymer, at a concentration of 0.5% (w/v) is demonstrated for a basic single-chain antibody fragment (scFv, pI about 9.5) even in the range of physiological pH of around 7. The polymer additive forms a positively charged layer at the silica surface which reverses electroosmosis and leads to electrostatic repulsion of the positively charged basic protein.

L10 ANSWER 36 OF 40 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96091252 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96091252 PubMed ID: 7489112
TITLE: [The antimutagenic activity of ternary diallyl copolymers].
Antimutagennaia aktivnost' troinykh sopolimerov diallil'nogo riada.
AUTHOR: Aleksandrova V A; Kotliarova E B; Odin A P; Domnina N S; Shevchenko V A; Topchiev D A
SOURCE: RADIATSIONNAIA BIOLOGIIA, RADIOECOLOGIIA, (1995 Sep-Oct) 35
(5) 746-51.
Journal code: BWZ; 9317212. ISSN: 0869-8031.
PUB. COUNTRY: RUSSIA: Russian Federation
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199601
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960125
Last Updated on STN: 19960125
Entered Medline: 19960102

AB Antimutagenic activity of triple copolymers of diallyl origin was investigated by animal cell test (mouse bone marrow erythrocytes, 1.5 Gy of gamma irradiation) and by plant cell test (seeds of barley, 5 Gy of gamma irradiation). Effective protection of genetic structure was achieved owing to combination of moderate antimutagenic activity of the polymer matrix and scavenging ability of sterically hindered phenols in the polymer side chain.

L10 ANSWER 37 OF 40 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88101911 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88101911 PubMed ID: 2962394
TITLE: [Capsular mosaicism and characteristics of the adsorptive interaction of Treponema pallidum in vitro].
Izuchenie kapsuliarnoi mozaichnosti i osobennostei adsorbtsionnogo vzaimodeistviia blednykh treponem in vitro.

AUTHOR: Milich M V; Skripkin Iu K; Fedorova D L; Topchiev D A; Bednova V N
SOURCE: VESTNIK DERMATOLOGII I VENEROLOGII, (1987) (9) 28-33. Journal code: X9U; 0414246. ISSN: 0042-4609.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198802
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900305
Last Updated on STN: 19900305
Entered Medline: 19880210

L10 ANSWER 38 OF 40 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85284418 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85284418 PubMed ID: 3839743
TITLE: [Chemiluminescence of peritoneal macrophages activated by non-natural polyelectrolytes]. Khemiliuminestsentsiia peritoneal'nykh makrofagov, aktivirovannaia neprirodnymi polielektrolitami.
AUTHOR: Korkina L G; Suslova T B; Guliaeva Zh G; Zezin A B; Velichkovskii B T
SOURCE: DOKLADY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, (1985 May-Jun) 282 (1) 206-9. Journal code: EBK; 7505465. ISSN: 0002-3264.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198510
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19900320
Entered Medline: 19851003

L10 ANSWER 39 OF 40 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82061521 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82061521 PubMed ID: 7302387
TITLE: Effect of three bile acid binding polymers on the biosynthesis of 14C-cholesterol from 14C-sodium acetate in the rat.
AUTHOR: Gilfillan J L; Huff J W
SOURCE: RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS IN CHEMICAL PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY, (1981 Aug) 33 (2) 373-6. Journal code: R62; 0244734. ISSN: 0034-5164.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198201
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19820109
AB The relative activity of three bile acid binding polymers in increasing cholesterol biosynthesis in the rat from 14C-acetate was determined by measuring blood levels of 14C-cholesterol after intraperitoneally administered 14C-acetate. CAT-FLOC and 3,3-ionene were 4-5 times more active than cholestyramine in this study which correlated well with the results of hypocholesteremic testing in dogs.

L10 ANSWER 40 OF 40 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81109797 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81109797 PubMed ID: 7193034
TITLE: The bile acid binding and hypocholesterolemic action of two
water-soluble polymers.
AUTHOR: Kuron G W; Grier N; Huff J W
SOURCE: ATHEROSCLEROSIS, (1980 Nov) 37 (3) 353-60.
Journal code: 95X; 0242543. ISSN: 0021-9150.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198103
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19810317

AB The in vitro bile acid binding properties of 2 water-soluble, linear, cationic resins, poly-[(dimethylimino)trimethylene chloride] or 3,3-ione C1, and poly-diallyldimethylammonium chloride) or CAT-FLOC were determined. Both polymers were substantially more active than cholestyramine. All were compared for hypocholesterolemic effect in normo-cholesterolemic dogs. CAT-FLOC and 3,3-ionene C1, administered at 1.8 and 1.2 g/day, respectively, exhibited cholesterol-lowering action equivalent to cholesteryramine given at 12 g/day. The results of this study suggest that effective reduction of plasma cholesterol may be achieved with significantly lower doses of bile acid sequestrants.

=> d ibib abs 21-30

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:973665 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:4489
TITLE: Ion-capture reagents and methods for performing binding assays
INVENTOR(S): Hiltibran, Robert G.; Jou, Yi-Her; Stroupe, Stephen D.; Kline, Steven J.; Schultz, Steven G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 87 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9525282	A1	19950921	WO 1995-US3168	19950314
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9519978	A1	19951003	AU 1995-19978	19950314
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-214017	19940315
			WO 1995-US3168	19950314

AB This invention presents novel reagents, sepn. techniques and assay procedures, esp. immunoassay procedures, which allow both the indicator and the capture reagents to be in soln. to avoid problems of slowed reaction kinetics. The sepn. procedure involves a sol. capture reagent, comprising a specific binding member attached to a charged substance, and an insol. solid phase that is oppositely charged with respect to the charged substance included in the capture reagent. A test sample suspected of contg. the analyte of interest, e.g., antigen, drug, hormone,

is mixed with the capture reagent to form a charged capture reagent/analyte complex. The reaction mixt. is contacted to the oppositely charged solid phase to attract, attach, and sep. the capture reagent/analyte complexes and any unreacted capture reagent from the reaction mixt. With an appropriate indicator reagent, i.e., a second specific binding member which is conjugated to a label capable of producing a detectable signal, both sandwich and competitive assays can be performed.

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:267191 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:59438
TITLE: Modified metal oxide layer as support for active materials and reagents
INVENTOR(S): Boettcher, Horst; Kallies, Karl-Heinz
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 14 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 4308146	A1	19940922	DE 1993-4308146	19930315

AB Metal oxide layers (Al2O3, SiO3, TiO2) are treated with penetrating agents (salts, orgs., polymers) during formation from gases (CVD, PVD) or solns.(sol-gel process), to increase the porosity of the layer or to change the structure of the layer to increase the absorptivity for active materials. The layers are useful in cosmetics, chem. anal., medical diagnosis, **pharmaceuticals**.

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:92522 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:38691
TITLE: Synthesis and biological activity of polymer salts of benzylpenicillin based on cationic polyelectrolytes containing polydialkyldiallylammonium
AUTHOR(S): Aleksandrova, V. A.; Zlobina, V. A.; Dmitriyev, G. A.; Milonova, T. I.; Fedorova, D. L.; Topchiyev, D. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Neftekhim. Sint., Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Khim.-Farm. Zh. (1994), 28(5), 38-40
CODEN: KHFZAN; ISSN: 0023-1134
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Benzylpenicillin was immobilized on bioactive polymers contg. diallyl group and antibacterial activity of prodrugs obtained was evaluated. The in vitro sensitivity of the resistant strain Staphylococcus aureus to the drug was enhanced possible due to the membrane-active properties of the polymer matrix. In vivo, the drug was tested in rabbits infected with Treponema pallidum. The effects of the drug were evident after 48 h. Thus, a combination of the bactericidal properties of the polymer matrix and benzylpenicillin is suitable for the treatment of syphilis requiring a reduced amt. of antibiotic for **therapeutic** effects.

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:503026 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:103026
TITLE: Dentinal desensitizing compositions containing polyelectrolytes
INVENTOR(S): Lim, Richard M.; Herms, James Keeth; Fertel, William S.; Synodis, Joseph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Block Drug Co. Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 549281	A1	19930630	EP 1992-311594	19921218
EP 549281	B1	19990414		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5270031	A	19931214	US 1991-811811	19911220
AU 9230141	A1	19930624	AU 1992-30141	19921214
AU 655695	B2	19950105		
BR 9204695	A	19930622	BR 1992-4695	19921217
AT 178786	E	19990415	AT 1992-311594	19921218
ES 2133309	T3	19990916	ES 1992-311594	19921218
CA 2085975	AA	19930621	CA 1992-2085975	19921221
CA 2085975	C	19990330		
JP 06065083	A2	19940308	JP 1992-356338	19921221
JP 2821967	B2	19981105		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1991-811811 19911220

AB Polyelectrolytes contg. a functional group of carboxylate, carboxy, amino alkylammonium or mixts. thereof are included in a dentifrice base or other oral compns. for relieving pain and discomfort caused by hypersensitive teeth. For example, a dentifrice contg. Me vinyl ether-maleic acid copolymer K salt was formulated.

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:113518 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:113518
TITLE: Bile acid remover-containing **pharmaceutical** spheres for lowering blood cholesterol
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eureka, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03170436	A2	19910724	JP 1989-307375	19891127

AB The title drugs, based on removal of bile acids from circulation to promote conversion of chlorestol to bile acids, are manufd. by (1) dissolving nondegradable polymers (e.g. polystyrene sulfonate-vinylbenzyltrimethylammonium chloride copolymer) in a solvent, (2) stirring a bile acid remover (e.g. 1,5-dimethyl-1,5-diazoundecamethylenepolymethyl bromide) with the soln. or give a dispersion, and (3) treating the dispersion with a solvent (that is

miscible with the previous solvent, that does not dissolve the polymer and
that is nonmiscible with the bile and remover) to prep. the spheres for oral administration. The side effects are minimal.

L10 ANSWER 26 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:542256 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:142256
TITLE: **Pharmaceutical** compositions containing HMG CoA reductase inhibitor and/or squalene synthetase inhibitor for treating peripheral atherosclerotic disease
INVENTOR(S): Eisman, Martin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Squibb, E. R., and Sons, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 401705	A2	19901212	EP 1990-110475	19900601
EP 401705	A3	19930107		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
CA 2016467	AA	19901205	CA 1990-2016467	19900510
AU 9054950	A1	19901206	AU 1990-54950	19900511
HU 54059	A2	19910128	HU 1990-3320	19900604
JP 03020226	A2	19910129	JP 1990-147164	19900605
ZA 9004310	A	19910327	ZA 1990-4310	19900605

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1989-361520 19890605
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 115:142256
AB 3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl (HMG) CoA reductase and/or squalene synthetase inhibitors are used to prep. **pharmaceuticals** for treating arteriosclerosis obliterans and/or intermittent claudication in mammals. Optionally, a **pharmaceutical** is included which reduces serum cholesterol by a mechanism other than inhibiting prodn. of HMG CoA reductase or squalene synthetase. Tablet and capsule formulations are given. One contained pravastatin (HMG CoA reductase inhibitor) 7, lactose
67, microcryst. cellulose 20, croscarmellose Na 2, Mg stearate 1, and Mg oxide 3 parts by wt.

L10 ANSWER 27 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:538744 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:138744
TITLE: Asbestos-free filter for treatment of cationic and anionic suspensions
INVENTOR(S): Oertel, Ulrich; Geyer, Stefan; Petzold, Gudrun; Buchhamer, Heide Marie; Schwarz, Simona
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. (East), 3 pp.
CODEN: GEXXA8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

DD 289711 A5 19910508 DD 1989-335252 19891205

AB The filter comprises a cationic and an anionic layer with thickness ratio 9:1 to 1:1. The filter is suitable for treatment of food and **medicine** for sterilization or ultrapurifn. A suitable filter comprises a kieselguhr-cellulose filter support coated with poly(dimethyldiallylammonium chloride) on 1 side and a polyacrylate latex on the other side.

L10 ANSWER 28 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:516915 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:116915
TITLE: Preparation of asbestos-free filters for treatment of cationic and anionic suspensions
INVENTOR(S): Oertel, Ulrich; Geyer, Stefan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. (East), 3 pp.
CODEN: GEXXA8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DD 289710	A5	19910508	DD 1989-335251	19891205

AB The filters comprise an asbestos-free layer having pos. .zeta.-potential, where .gtoreq.1 of the constituents of the layer contains a cationic deposit or coating of org. polycations and low-mol. wt. amphiphilic org. anions. Optionally, the org. anions contain an acid group and have 12-13 C atoms. The filter is suitable for treatment of food and **medicine** for sterilization or ultrapurifn. A suitable filter comprises kieselguhr and milled spruce cellulose coated with an aq. soln. of poly(dimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride) and Na stearate (optionally Na palmitate or Na abietate).

L10 ANSWER 29 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:478972 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:78972
TITLE: Method for impregnation of drugs on textiles
INVENTOR(S): Ryl'tsev, V. V.; Vasil'eva, T. S.; Filatov, V. N.; Kabanov, V. A.; Zezin, A. B.; Rogacheva, V. B.; Oltarzhevskaya, N. D.; Krichevskii, G. E.; Subbotko, O. A.; et al.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of the Textile-Haberdashery Industry, USSR; Moscow State University
SOURCE: U.S.S.R. From: Otkrytiya, Izobret. 1990, (48), 112.
CODEN: URXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
SU 1617069	A1	19901230	SU 1988-4444332	19880428

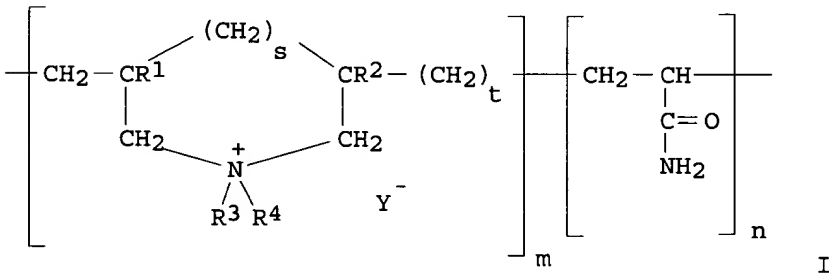
AB A procedure for ensuring **medicinal** properties of textile material made of cellulose and polyamide fibers by applying a compn. contg. biocompatible polymer, drug, and H2O to a jersey material of 1 .times. 1 rib weave by printing with subsequent drying is improved. The drug content in the material and air permeability and moisture absorption

of the material are increased by using a blend of polyacrylic acid with 3.6 .times. 103-105 mol. wt. and polydimethyldiallylammonium chloride (I) with 7.5 .times. 103-106 mol. wt. (1:2 wt. ratio) as the biocompatible polymer. Thus, a compn. contained a blend of polyacrylic acid with 3.6 .times. 103-105 mol. wt. and I with 7.5 .times. 103-106 mol. wt. (1:2 wt. ratio) 10-40, drug 1-6, NaCl 3-5 wt. %, and the balance being H2O.

L10 ANSWER 30 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:88411 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:88411
TITLE: Liquid compositions containing crystallizable compounds and cationic polymers
INVENTOR(S): Nishida, Yuichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02166161	A2	19900626	JP 1988-320073	19881219

GI



I

AB A liq. compn. having a wide industrial application contains .gtoreq.1 EtOH-sol. cationic polymer dissolved in an org. solvent and a crystallizable compd. such as fatty acid deriv. The cationic polymer may be I (R1, R2 = H, C1-3 alkyl, Ph; R3, R4 = C1-18 alkyl, H; Y = anion; s, t = 0, 1; s + t = 1; m .gtoreq. 1 and n .gtoreq. 0 to produce polymer with mol. wt. 10,000-1.5 .times. 106), diallylmethylammonium chloride-2-hydroxyethyl cellulose copolymer, etc. The liq. compn. in water or in org. solvents is stable at low temp. and has only little ppts.

A nonionic surfactant with <10 HLB may be added. Thus, a compn. consisted of dimethyldiallylammonium chloride polymer 0.5, octanoic acid glyceride 1.0, EtOH 91.5, and POE hydrogenated castor oil 7% by wt. This compn. was stable at least 50 days at low temp. The pptn. of the fatty acid deriv. was prevented by the presence of the cationic polymer. A hair tonic contg. pentadecanoic acid glyceride 3, Merckote-100 0.1, citric acid 0.3, l-menthol 0.1, sorbitan monooleate 0.8, a perfume 0.5, and EtOH to 100.0% was prepd.

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=> s polyelectrolyte
L11      23558 POLYELECTROLYTE

=> d hist

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:15:27 ON 22 FEB 2002)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:15:34 ON 22 FEB 2002
L1            1 S 26062-79-3
L2            0 S DIALLYDUHYDROXYPROPYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE HOMOPOLYMER
L3            0 S DIALLYDIHYDROXYPROPYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE HOMOPOLYMER

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:22:03 ON 22 FEB 2002
L4         2509 S L1
L5         1773 S OBBESITY OR STEATORRHEA OR HYPER TRIGLYCERIDEMIA
L6         9278 S OBBESITY OR STEATORRHEA OR HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA
L7        84705 S OBESITY OR STEATORRHEA OR HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA
L8            1 S L7 AND L4
L9      4821358 S THERAP? OR PHARMAC? OR MEDICIN?
L10           40 S L9 AND L4
L11        23558 S POLYELECTROLYTE

=> l11 and l7
L11 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l11 and l7
L12           1 L11 AND L7

=> d ibib abs

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2000:686244  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          133:256576
TITLE:                    Slimming sprays containing a hydrosoluble
film-forming
                          polymer
INVENTOR(S):              Picard, Elisabeth
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       L'oreal, Fr.
SOURCE:                   Eur. Pat. Appl., 20 pp.
                          CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     EP 1038518         A1   20000927       EP 2000-400531   20000228
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
     FR 2791258         A1   20000929       FR 1999-3532     19990322
     FR 2791258         B1   20010824
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   FR 1999-3532     A  19990322
AB   Slimming sprays contg. a C1-6 monoalc., a hydrosol. film-forming polymer
     and slimming active ingredient are disclosed.  A slimming sprays
contained
     Lviset CA66 (vinyl acetate-crotonic acid copolymer) 4.5, aminomethyl
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propanol 0.48, Cola nitida ext. 0.25, dried ext. of guarana fruit 0.1, ext. of Coleus barbatus contg. 60% forskolin 0.1, and ethanol 94.57%.
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
FORMAT

=> d ibib abs l10 1-20

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:178354 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:212761
TITLE: Controlled, phased-release suppository and its method of production
INVENTOR(S): Eley, John Graham
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Naphcare, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6200590	B1	20010313	US 1998-131591	19980810

AB A phased-release suppository delivery system is disclosed wherein microscopic polymeric "nanospheres" ladened with one or more active agents are homogeneously incorporated within a **pharmaceutically** acceptable suppository base. The prepn. of the "nanospheres" allows the spheres to be transported, substantially intact, across fenestrated membranes such as the capillary membranes of the rectum. The method of prepn. of the "nanospheres" allows for the controlled release of active agent(s) only after a substantial no. of the spheres have been transported across the capillary membrane of the rectum or other body cavity and have been taken up into the systemic circulation system.
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:772736 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:305579
TITLE: Artificial cells microencapsulated genetically engineered E. coli DH5 cells for the removal of undesired electrolytes and/or metabolites
INVENTOR(S): Prakash, Satya; Chang, Thomas M. S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): McGill University, Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000065030	A2	20001102	WO 2000-CA482	20000427
WO 2000065030	A3	20010125		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-131468 P 19990428

AB The present invention relates to a compn. for the removal of at least one undesired electrolyte and/or metabolite in a patient, which comprises a genetically engineered E. coli DH5 cells microencapsulated in artificial cells to be capable of removing said undesired electrolyte and/or metabolite, wherein said undesired electrolyte is selected from the group consisting of K, Mg, P, Na, Cl and said undesired metabolite is selected from the group consisting of uric acid, cholesterol, bilirubin, and creatinine, wherein said removal of undesired electrolyte and/or metabolite lowers the undesired chem. concn. to a **therapeutically** acceptable level.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:654904 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:213101
TITLE: Poly(dimethyldiallylammonium chloride) for treatment of periodontitis
INVENTOR(S): Klimov, V. I.; Zaklyuchaeva, V. I.; Boyarkina, N. M.; Kuznetsova, L. I.; Leshchankina, E. L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zakrytoe Aktsionernoe Obshchestvo Firma "TOKEM", Russia
SOURCE: Russ. From: Izobreteniya 1999, (13), 376. CODEN: RUXXE7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2129857	C1	19990510	RU 1997-102782	19970224

AB Title only translated.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:573840 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:179157
TITLE: Derivatized microfibrillar polysaccharides, their formation and use in dispersions
INVENTOR(S): Cash, Mary Jean; Chan, Anita N.; Conner, Herbert Thompson; Cowan, Patrick Joseph; Gelman, Robert Alan; Lusvardi, Kate Marritt; Thompson, Samuel Anthony; Tise, Frank Peine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hercules Incorporated, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 84 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 2000047628 A2 20000817 WO 2000-US3319 20000208
WO 2000047628 A3 20001207
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
BR 2000005116 A 20010102 BR 2000-5116 20000208
EP 1078008 A2 20010228 EP 2000-911740 20000208
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
NO 2000005085 A 20001207 NO 2000-5085 20001009
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-248246 A 19990210
WO 2000-US3319 W 20000208

AB The invention is directed to the followings. A method for producing derivatized microfibrillar polysaccharide, including but not limited to cellulose, derivatized by steric and/or electrostatic forces, where the electrostatic forces are provided by anionic charge or by a combination of both anionic and cationic charge, by stabilizing and/or microfibrillating a polysaccharide starting material. A method of modifying the rheol. properties of a compn. of matter using derivatized microfibrillar polysaccharide. Method of improving coatings, paper manuf., and the stability of emulsions, dispersions, and foams using a derivatized microfibrillar polysaccharide. Compns. that include derivatized microfibrillar polysaccharide, e.g., CM cellulose, including paper compns., comestible compns., non-comestible spreadable compns. (cosmetics), and emulsions, dispersion, and foams.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:68383 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:113118
TITLE: Polyelectrolyte coatings on biological templates
INVENTOR(S): Neu, Bjoern; Baeumler, Hans; Donath, Edwin; Moya, Sergio; Sukhorukov, Gleb; Moehwald, Helmuth; Caruso, Frank
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften e.V., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000003797	A1	20000127	WO 1999-EP5063	19990715
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 972563	A1	20000119	EP 1998-113181	19980715
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19907552	A1	20000831	DE 1999-19907552	19990222
EP 1098696	A1	20010516	EP 1999-938268	19990715
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

IE, FI
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1998-113181 A 19980715
DE 1999-19907552 A 19990222
WO 1999-EP5063 W 19990715

AB Capsules provided with a polyelectrolyte covering are produced by use of template particles comprising biol. cells, cell aggregates, subcellular structures, virus particles, aggregates of biomols. such as immune complexes, or aggregates of amphiphilic materials such as liposomes or micelles. These template particles are coated with successive layers of oppositely charged polyelectrolytes. The template particles are subsequently lysed, leaving empty capsule shells (microcapsules) which may be loaded with active agents such as enzymes, drugs, polymers, dyes, sensor mols., agrochems., or flavorings. The permeability of the microcapsules can be regulated by varying the conditions of polyelectrolyte deposition or by incorporation of surfactants and/or lipids. Polymn. reactions may be carried out within the microcapsules, as the capsules are impermeable to the polymeric reaction products, but permeable to monomers; the course of polymn. can be controlled through control of capsule permeability and external conditions (e.g. medium compn.) in ways not possible with bulk polymn. Thus, washed erythrocytes were fixed in 25% aq. glutardialdehyde and coated alternately with pos.-charged poly(allylamine)-HCl (50-60 kDa, 0.5 g/dL) and neg.-charged Na polystyrenesulfonate (70 kDa, 0.5 g/dL) by adsorption; the coating steps were repeated 5 times. The erythrocyte cores of the capsules were removed by lysis with 1.2% NaOCl soln.; their removal was signaled by a decrease in turbidity.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:613767 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:247144
TITLE: Fabrication of multilayer-coated particles and hollow shells by electrostatic self-assembly of nanocomposite multilayers on decomposable colloidal templates
INVENTOR(S): Caruso, Frank; Caruso, Rachel Anne; Donath, Edwin; Mohwald, Helmuth; Sukhorukov, Gleb
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Max-Planck-Gesellschaft Zur Forderung Der Wissenschaften E.V., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9947253	A1	19990923	WO 1999-EP1854	19990319
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19812083	A1	19990930	DE 1998-19812083	19980319
EP 972563	A1	20000119	EP 1998-113181	19980715
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
EP 1064088	A1	20010103	EP 1999-916840	19990319

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19812083 A 19980319
EP 1998-113181 A 19980715
WO 1999-EP1854 W 19990319

AB Coated particles and hollow shells (av. diam. .ltoreq.15 .mu.m) are produced by coating colloidal particles, e.g., polystyrene templates, with alternating layers of oppositely charged nanoparticles and polyelectrolytes, then optionally removing the colloidal templates or cores. The nanoparticles can be inorg., e.g., SiO2, or org., including biomols., e.g., proteins. The template can be removed by disintegration using thermal, chem. or pH treatment, e.g., calcination or decompn. upon exposure to solvents or low pH. The wall thickness of the hollow spheres can be controlled by varying the no. of nanoparticle deposition cycles, and the size and shape are detd. by the morphol. of the templating colloid. The shells may contain an active agent, such as **pharmaceuticals**, herbicides, pesticides, catalysts, pigments. Applications can include slow or targeted release of the active substances.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:473475 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:69232
TITLE: Development of cellulose sulfate-based polyelectrolyte complex microcapsules for medical applications
AUTHOR(S): Dautzenberg, Horst; Schuldt, Ute; Grasnick, Gerd; Karle, Peter; Muller, Petra; Lohr, Matthias; Pelegrin, Mireia; Piechaczyk, Marc; Rombs, Kerstin V.; Gunzburg, Walter H.; Salmons, Brian; Saller, Robert M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany
SOURCE: Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. (1999), 875(Bioartificial Organs II), 46-63
CODEN: ANYAA9; ISSN: 0077-8923
PUBLISHER: New York Academy of Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Microencapsulation, as a tool for immunoisolation for allogenic or xenogenic implants, is a rapidly growing field. However most of the approaches are based on alginate/polylysine capsules, despite this system's obvious disadvantages such as its pyrogenicity. The authors report a different encapsulation system based on sodium cellulose sulfate and polydiallyldimethyl ammonium chloride for the encapsulation of mammalian cells. The authors have characterized this system regarding capsule formation, strength and size of the capsules as well as viability of the cells after encapsulation. In addn., the authors demonstrate the efficacy of these capsules as a "microfactory" in vitro and in vivo. Using encapsulated hybridoma cells the authors were able to demonstrate long-term release of antibodies up to four months in vivo. In another application the authors could show the **therapeutic** relevance of encapsulated genetically modified cells as an in vivo activation center for cytostatic drugs during tumor **therapy**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:113552 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:173009
TITLE: Combinations of HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors and nicotinic acid and methods for treating hyperlipidemia
INVENTOR(S): Bova, David J.; Dunne, Josephine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kos Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9906046	A1	19990211	WO 1998-US15989	19980731
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2001006644	A1	20010705	US 1997-903871	19970731
AU 9886800	A1	19990222	AU 1998-86800	19980731
EP 1003515	A1	20000531	EP 1998-938227	19980731
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
NO 2000000407	A	20000316	NO 2000-407	20000127

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-903871 A 19970731
WO 1998-US15989 W 19980731

AB The present invention relates to solid **pharmaceutical** combinations for oral administration comprising nicotinic acid or a nicotinic acid compd. or mixts. thereof in an extended release form and an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, which are useful for altering lipid levels in subjects suffering from, for example, hyperlipidemia and atherosclerosis, without causing drug-induced hepatotoxicity, myopathy or rhabdomyolysis. The present invention also relates to methods of altering serum lipids in subjects to treat, for example, hyperlipidemia in hyperlipidemics, lipidemia in normolipidemics diagnosed with or predisposed to cardiovascular disease, and atherosclerosis, by administering such oral solid **pharmaceutical** combinations once per day as a single dose during the evening hours, without causing drug-induced hepatotoxicity, myopathy or rhabdomyolysis, or without causing in at least an appreciable no. of individuals drug-induced hepatotoxicity, myopathy or rhabdomyolysis to such a level that discontinuation of such **therapy** would be required. More particularly, the present invention concerns oral solid **pharmaceutical** combinations comprised of, for example, (1) an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor for immediate or extended release, (2) nicotinic acid, a nicotinic acid compd. or mixts. thereof, and (3) a swelling agent to form a sustained release compn. for extended release of the nicotinic acid or nicotinic acid compd. or mixts. thereof for nocturnal or evening dosing for reducing serum lipids and increasing HDL-cholesterol. In accordance with the present invention, and by way of

example, a compn. for oral administration during the evening hours to alter serum lipids comprised of nicotinic acid and hydroxypropyl Me cellulose in the form of an extended or sustained release tablet or caplet coated with a coating comprising an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor in immediate release form is disclosed. Also in accordance with the present invention, the **pharmaceutical** combinations may include a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent for reducing the capacity of nicotinic acid or nicotinic acid compds. to provoke flushing reactions in individuals.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:81698 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:144187
TITLE: Immobilization of vitamin A acid by cationic polyelectrolytes
INVENTOR(S): Thuenemann, Andreas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften e.V., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 22 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19732139	A1	19990128	DE 1997-19732139	19970725
WO 9904821	A2	19990204	WO 1998-EP4644	19980724
WO 9904821	A3	19990415		
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1003559	A2	20000531	EP 1998-942616	19980724
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001510809	T2	20010807	JP 2000-503872	19980724

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19732139 A 19970725
WO 1998-EP4644 W 19980724

AB Amphiphilic vitamin A acid is immobilized and thereby stabilized in **pharmaceutical** dosage forms by formation of mesomorphic complexes with cationic polyelectrolytes. These complexes are sol. in polar org. solvents such as MeOH, EtOH, 2-BuOH, iso-PrOH, and CHCl3; they dissoc. in these solvents, but remain assocd. in solvents of lower polarity. The complexes form lamellar viscoelastic films which can be used e.g. for treatment of skin diseases or as part of a photosynthetic system. Thus, a 0.5% aq. soln. of poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) (mol. wt. 180,000) was added dropwise to a soln. of vitamin A acid in aq. NaOH until no further pptn. occurred. The pptd. complex was dissolved in MeOH and purified by ultrafiltration to remove excess vitamin A acid and NaCl. The complex formed an optically anisotropic film.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:732910 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:16558
TITLE: Nanoengineering of inorganic and hybrid hollow spheres
by colloidal templating
AUTHOR(S): Caruso, Frank; Caruso, Rachel A.; Mohnwald, Helmuth
CORPORATE SOURCE: Max Planck Inst. Colloids Interfaces, Berlin, D-72489,
Germany
SOURCE: Science (Washington, D. C.) (1998), 282(5391), 1111-1114
CODEN: SCIEAS; ISSN: 0036-8075
PUBLISHER: American Association for the Advancement of Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Hollow silica and silica-polymer spheres with diams. 720-1000 nm were fabricated by consecutively assembling silica nanoparticles and polymer onto colloids and subsequently removing the templated colloid either by calcination or decompn. upon exposure to solvents. SEM and TEM images demonstrate that the wall thickness of the hollow spheres can be readily controlled by varying the no. of nanoparticle-polymer deposition cycles, and the size and shape are detd. by the morphol. of the templating colloid. The hollow spheres produced are envisioned to have applications in areas ranging from **medicine** to **pharmaceutics** to materials science.
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:539993 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:341317
TITLE: Recent progress in research on immobilization of microorganisms and animal cells on microcapsules
AUTHOR(S): Mei, Lehe; Yao, Shanjing
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemical Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, 310027, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Xiandai Huagong (1998), 18(1), 19-22
CODEN: HTKUDJ; ISSN: 0253-4320
PUBLISHER: Zhongguo Huagong Xinxi Zhongxin
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB A review with 12 refs. discussing research on the immobilization of microorganisms or animal cells on microcapsules with emphasis on characteristics and application of NaCS-PDMDAAC biomicrocapsules in fermn., food and drug manufg. , biochem anal., clin. diagnosis, sustained-release dosage forms and others.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:527187 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:166216
TITLE: Ophthalmic compositions including glycerin and propylene glycol
INVENTOR(S): Hu, Zhenze; Denick, John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bausch & Lomb Incorporated, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9832421	A1	19980730	WO 1998-US1649	19980129
W: AL, AU, BB, BR, BY, CA, CU, EE, ES, FI, GB, HU, IL, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, MD, MK, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RU, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TR, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5800807	A	19980901	US 1997-794690	19970129
AU 9862533	A1	19980818	AU 1998-62533	19980129
AU 723024	B2	20000817		
EP 969812	A1	20000112	EP 1998-904734	19980129
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, IE				
BR 9807117	A	20000425	BR 1998-7117	19980129
JP 2001511135	T2	20010807	JP 1998-532253	19980129

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-794690 A 19970129
WO 1998-US1649 W 19980129

AB There are disclosed ophthalmic compns. having high water-binding properties which are useful as: moisturizing and lubricating (i.e. artificial tear) solns., dry eye **therapies**, contact lens wetting and lubricating solns., and as delivery vehicles for ophthalmic drugs. The subject compns. include glycerin in combination with propylene glycol.

The subject compns. may further include cellulose derivs., e.g. hydroxypropyl Me cellulose, along with preservatives, e.g. benzylalkonium chloride, PHMB, sorbic acid, etc.. Preferred compns. have at least 11 % bound water, a pH from about 7.1 to 7.5, and an osmolality between about 280 to about 320 mOsm/Kg. A moisturizing eye drop formulation contained glycerol 1.0, propylene glycol 0.5, HPMC 1.0, boric acid 0.300, Na borate 0.035, NaCl 0.096, KCl 0.097, EDTA 0.030, benzalkonium chloride (50%) 0.021, a purified water to 100% wt./wt.

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:479401 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:113593
TITLE: Encapsulated cells producing antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Piechaczyk, Marc; Pelegrin, Mireia; Marin, Mariana; Saller, Robert; Salmons, Brian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bavarian Nordic Research Institute A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9827966	A2	19980702	WO 1997-EP7120	19971218
WO 9827966	A3	19981112		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

AU 9862059 A1 19980717 AU 1998-62059 19971218
EP 948319 A2 19991013 EP 1997-954822 19971218
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
JP 2001507344 T2 20010605 JP 1998-528353 19971218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DK 1996-1497 A 19961223
WO 1997-EP7120 W 19971218

AB The present invention relates to capsules encapsulating antibody-producing cells, and to the use of such capsules and encapsulated cells, resp., for implantation in vivo for long term delivery or sustained delivery of antibodies of **therapeutic** interest.

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:682782 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:336527
TITLE: Immobilization of Retinoic Acid by Cationic Polyelectrolytes
AUTHOR(S): Thuenemann, Andreas
CORPORATE SOURCE: Max Planck Institut fuer Kolloid-Grenzflaechenforschung, Teltow-Seehof, D-14513, Germany
SOURCE: Langmuir (1997), 13(23), 6040-6046
CODEN: LANGD5; ISSN: 0743-7463
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Retinoic acid was immobilized by pptg. its complexes with cationic polyelectrolytes from aq. soln. Polyelectrolytes with different architectures, such as poly(ionene-6,3 bromide), poly(dimethyldiallylammonium chloride), and poly(N-methyl-4-vinylpyridinium chloride), form self-assembling complexes contg. retinoic acid (70% (wt./wt.)). All these complexes are thermodynamically stable and can be processed into mesomorphously ordered films with interesting phys. properties. In contrast to the brittle cryst. retinoic acid the complexes with polyelectrolytes are highly deformable viscoelastic materials. All materials show lamellar mesophase structures; their Tg value strongly depends on the polyelectrolyte. It is suggested that these materials have great potential as **pharmaceutical** agents as well as models for the investigation and the mimicking of chromophores in visual pigments and photosynthetic bacteria. The properties of the complexes are examd. by X-ray diffraction, DSC, polarization optical microscopy, UV-vis spectroscopy, and stress-strain measurements.

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:513569 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:181203
TITLE: Microencapsulated genetically engineered microorganisms for clinical application
INVENTOR(S): Chang, Thomas M. S.; Prakash, Satya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): McGill University, Can.; Chang, Thomas M. S.; Prakash, Satya
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9726903	A1	19970731	WO 1997-CA40	19970120
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 876151	A1	19981111	EP 1997-900520	19970120
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 11502875	T2	19990309	JP 1997-526371	19970120
JP 3228941	B2	20011112		
US 6217859	B1	20010417	US 1998-117099	19980722

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1996-1333 A 19960123
WO 1997-CA40 W 19970120

AB The present invention relates to a compn. for oral administration to a patient for the removal of undesired chems. and/or amino acids caused by a disease, which comprises a microorganism entrapped or microencapsulated to be capable of removing the undesired chems. and/or amino acids in assocn. with a **pharmaceutically** acceptable carrier for oral administration to the patient.

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:463766 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:126433
TITLE: Comparative in vitro cytotoxicity studies of polycations for gene **therapy**
AUTHOR(S): Fischer, D.; Zange, R.; Kissel, T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Pharmaceutical Technology and Biopharmaceutics, Marburg, 35032, Germany
SOURCE: Proc. Int. Symp. Controlled Release Bioact. Mater. (1997), 24th, 647-648
CODEN: PCRMEY; ISSN: 1022-0178
PUBLISHER: Controlled Release Society, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The cytotoxicity in L929 mouse fibroblasts was assessed for polycations considered for use as DNA-condensing agents for gene **therapy**. Data are presented for poly-DADMAC, polyvinyl pyridinium bromide, human serum albumin, DEAE-dextran, poly-L-lysine, polyethylenimine, and human serum albumin cationized by coupling to hexamethylenediamine.

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:179549 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:324659
TITLE: Poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) as a cationic coating for capillary electrophoresis
AUTHOR(S): Liu, Qicai; Lin, Fangming; Hartwick, Richard A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Paul M. Gross Chemical Lab., Duke University, Durham, NC, 27708, USA
SOURCE: J. Chromatogr. Sci. (1997), 35(3), 126-130
CODEN: JCHSBZ; ISSN: 0021-9665
PUBLISHER: Preston Publications
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A novel cationic polymer coating that exhibits a fast anodal electroosmotic flow (EOF) was developed for capillary electrophoresis. In the 1st approach, poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) is chem. bonded onto the interior capillary wall; in a 2nd approach, the polymer is phys.

adsorbed onto the inner wall of the capillary. Capillaries modified by both approaches exhibit an anodal EOF in the pH range of 2.2-8.8, with a relatively pH-independent EOF (.apprx.-5.5 .times. 10-4 cm2/V s) over the pH range of 2.2-5.5. The application of the novel EOF-reversed phase is demonstrated by the improved sepn. of basic proteins and beta-adrenergic blocking drugs. Sepn. efficiencies ranging from 50,000 to 200,000 plates per m are obsd. for proteins. The relative std. deviation of migration times for multiple injections of test proteins is <0.65%. The reproducibility of capillary synthesis is 2.3% relative std. deviation for capillaries synthesized on three different days. The lifetimes of both the bonded and phys. coated capillaries exceed 40 h of continuous use at 240 V/cm at pH 4.

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:666260 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:338842
TITLE: Study of the inter-polyelectrolyte reactions between cellulose graft copolymers containing acidic groups and antimicrobial polycations
AUTHOR(S): Virnik, A. D.; Penenzhik, M. A.; Ryshkina, I. S.; Kozhanova, T. Ya.; Zezi, A. B.; Rogacheva, V. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: "A. N. Kosygin" Moscow State Textile Academy, Moscow, 117918, Russia
SOURCE: Cellul. Chem. Technol. (1996), 30(1-2), 39-47
CODEN: CECTAH; ISSN: 0576-9787
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Interpolymer reactions involving antimicrobial polycations (polyhexamethylene guanidine and polydimethyldiallylammonium) and differently structured cellulose graft copolymers contg. acidic groups were studied in order to det. the principles of developing antimicrobial cellulose fibrous materials with controlled properties. It was found that the kinetics of the interpolymer reaction, the compn. and properties of the resulting polyelectrolyte complexes depend heavily on the structure of antimicrobial polycation and that of cellulose graft polyanion.

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:392656 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:95894
TITLE: Immobilization of biological matter by polyelectrolyte complex formation
AUTHOR(S): Dautzenberg, H.; Lukanoff, B.; Eckert, U.; Tiersch, B.; Schuldt, U.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Potsdam, Germany
SOURCE: Ber. Bunsen-Ges. (1996), 100(6), 1045-1053
CODEN: BBPCAX; ISSN: 0940-483X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The immobilization of biol. matter plays an important part in creating biol. active systems for applications preferably in biotechnol. processes or in medical treatments. The immobilization by polyelectrolyte complex formation, allowing the encapsulation of sensitive biol. objects or materials without causing any damage to them, has become a powerful alternative method. In more detail exptl. results on capsule formation with sodium cellulose sulfate (NaCS) and poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) as reaction compds. are reported. Capsule formation and capsule

properties (morphol. features, cut-off, rate of NaCS conversion, size and mech. stability) are looked at under polymer-chem. and physicochem. aspects. The importance of osmotic effects is revealed. It is shown that the capsule properties depend not only on the chem. structure of the polyelectrolytes or the conditions of capsule prepn., but also remarkably on the polymer-chem. characteristics of the reaction components, particularly on their mol. mass and/or mol. mass distribution.

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:997220 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:127123
TITLE: Metal oxide composite with controllable release of bioactive agents
INVENTOR(S): Boettcher, Horst; Kallies, Karl-Heinz; Marx, Joerg
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Feinchemie GmbH Sebnitz, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 680753	A2	19951108	EP 1995-106926	19950508
EP 680753	A3	19960828		
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
DE 4416003	A1	19951109	DE 1994-4416003	19940506
DE 4416003	C2	19990211		
DE 4416001	A1	19951130	DE 1994-4416001	19940506
DE 4416001	C2	19971211		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1994-4416001 19940506
DE 1994-4416003 19940506

AB A controlled-release dosage form of a bioactive agent comprises a metal oxide matrix, the homogeneously dispersed active agent, and .gtoreq.1 substance which regulates the release of the active agent. Among the latter are low-mol.-wt. water-sol. substances, polyionic compds., microporous fillers, high-boiling solvents, and penetration enhancers. The composite is useful for prepn. of sustained-release formulations of drugs, cosmetics, bactericides, insecticides, and pesticides. Thus, an SiO2 sol was prepd. by mixing (EtO)4Si 50, EtOH 200, and 0.01N HCl 100 mL and stirring for 20 h. Carbamazepine (1 g) was dissolved in a corresponding amt. of sol, with or without addn. of 1.0 g sorbitol, 3 mL poly(dimethyldiallylammonium chloride), or 2 g di-Bu phthalate. The sol was then neutralized to pH 7, which induced gelation, and the gel was dried and granulated. Poly(dimethyldiallylammonium chloride) slowed the release of carbamazepine from the granules.

=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:15:27 ON 22 FEB 2002)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:15:34 ON 22 FEB 2002
L1 1 S 26062-79-3
L2 0 S DIALLYDUHYDROXYPROPYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE HOMOPOLYMER
L3 0 S DIALLYDIHYDROXYPROPYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE HOMOPOLYMER

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:22:03 ON 22 FEB 2002
L4 2509 S L1

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L5          1773 S OBBESITY OR STEATORRHEA OR HYPER TRIGLYCERIDEMIA
L6          9278 S OBBESITY OR STEATORRHEA OR HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA
L7         84705 S OBESITY OR STEATORRHEA OR HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA
L8             1 S L7 AND L4
L9       4821358 S THERAP? OR PHARMAC? OR MEDICIN?
L10           40 S L9 AND L4
L11        23558 S POLYELECTROLYTE
L12            1 S L11 AND L7

=> s l4 and dihydroxyprop?
L13            2 L4 AND DIHYDROXYPROP?

=> s l13 not l8
L14            1 L13 NOT L8

=> d ibib abs

L14  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1994:279841  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          120:279841
TITLE:                    Cationic cellulose derivatives containing fatty
                          quaternium groups in a pre-shampoo conditioning
                          composition
INVENTOR(S):              Tashjian, Anne
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       USA
SOURCE:                   U.S., 7 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     US 5288484         A    19940222       US 1992-884964   19920515
AB   A pretreatment conditioner comprising (1) an aq. system of .apprx.0.1-20%
     of a cationic cellulose deriv. quaternized with fatty C10-C18 alkyl
     groups, (2) .apprx.0.05-20% of a quaternary polymer, and (3)
     .apprx.0.02-10% of a quaternary ammonium salt.  A shampoo conditioner
     contained hydroxyethyl cellulose 0.5, polyquaternium-6 2.0, dimethicone
     copolyol 2.5, propylene glycol 4.0, behenamidopropyl
     dihydroxypropyl PG dimonium chloride 1.0, Crodacel QS 4.0, Na
     citrate 0.04, fragrances, solubilizers, preservatives, dyes, botanicals
     5.124, and water q.s. 100%.


=> s diallyldihydroxylpropylammonium
L15            0 DIALLYLDIHYDROXYLPROPYLAMMONIUM

=> s diallyl dihydroxylpropyl ammonium
L16            0 DIALLYL DIHYDROXYLPROPYL AMMONIUM

=> s n,n-diallyl-n-methyl-n-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl) ammonium
MISSING OPERATOR '-METHYL-N-(2,3-DIHYDR'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=>

=> s 321904-07-8
L17            0 321904-07-8
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=> s 321904-08-9
L18          1 321904-08-9

=> d ibib abs

L18  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:63835  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          134:131954
TITLE:                    Fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S):              Jozefiak, Thomas Henry; Mandeville, W. Harry, III;
                          Holmes-Farley, Stephen Randall; Huval, Chad Cori;
                          Garigapati, Venkata R.; Shackett, Keith K.; Concagh,
                          Danny
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Geltex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.   DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------   --------
     WO 2001005408      A1   20010125       WO 1999-US15958   19990714
         W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,
             DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,
             JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,
             MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
             TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,
             RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
             ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
             CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 9949957         A1   20010205       AU 1999-49957     19990714
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   WO 1999-US15958  A  19990714
AB   Polymers having ether and(or) N-contg. side chains are manufd. for use in
     binding fat for treatment of obesity.  A typical polymer was manufd. by
     radical polymn. of N-decylacrylamide 2.83,
3-acrylamidopropyltrimethylammo
     nium chloride 18.45, and acrylamide 13.33 g.
REFERENCE COUNT:          10    THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS
                                RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
FORMAT


=> d iall

L18  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:63835  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          134:131954
TITLE:                    Fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S):              Jozefiak, Thomas Henry; Mandeville, W. Harry, III;
                          Holmes-Farley, Stephen Randall; Huval, Chad Cori;
                          Garigapati, Venkata R.; Shackett, Keith K.; Concagh,
                          Danny
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Geltex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
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LANGUAGE: English
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K031-785
SECONDARY: A61P003-00; A61K031-785; A61K031-335
CLASSIFICATION: 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001005408	A1	20010125	WO 1999-US15958	19990714
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9949957	A1	20010205	AU 1999-49957	19990714

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 1999-US15958 A 19990714
ABSTRACT:
Polymers having ether and(or) N-contg. side chains are manufd. for use in binding fat for treatment of obesity. A typical polymer was manufd. by radical
polymn. of N-decylacrylamide 2.83, 3-acrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride
18.45, and acrylamide 13.33 g.

SUPPL. TERM: fat binding nitrogen contg side chain polymer manuf; decylacrylamide acrylaminopropyltrimethylammonium chloride acrylamide copolymer manuf fat binding; ether contg side chain polymer manuf fat binding

INDEX TERM: Antiobesity agents
Hypertriglyceridemia
(fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: Ionene polymers
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: Cardo polymers
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(maleimide group-contg. polymers; fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: Quaternary ammonium compounds, preparation
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(polymers; fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: Digestive tract
(steatorrhea; fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: 321904-06-7P, Poly[N,N-diallyl-N-methyl-N-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)ammonium chloride] **321904-08-9P**
321904-11-4P 321904-13-6P 321904-14-7P
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: 109-55-7DP, 3-(Dimethylamino)propylamine, reaction products

with ethylene-maleic anhydride alternating copolymer 540-51-2DP, 2-Bromoethanol, reaction products with polyethylenimine 556-52-5DP, Glycidol, reaction products with polyallylamine hydrochloride 590-92-1DP, 3-Bromopropionic acid, reaction products with polyethylenimine 1002-69-3DP, 1-Chlorodecane, reaction products with allylamine-diallyldimethylammonium chloride copolymer and chloroacetic acid 1120-71-4DP, 1,3-Propanesultone, reaction products with polydiallylmethylamine hydrochloride 9002-98-6DP, Polyethylenimine, reaction products with bromopropionic acid
9039-82-1DP, Polyethylene glycol glycidyl nonylphenyl ether,
reaction products with polydiallylmethylamine hydrochloride 25805-17-8DP, Poly(2-ethyl-2-oxazoline), partially hydrolyzed 26063-69-4DP, Polydiallylamine hydrochloride, functionalized 26403-72-5DP, Polyethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, reaction products with polydiallylmethylamine hydrochloride 26427-01-0P, Poly(3-acrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride) 32765-81-4DP, 6-Bromohexyltrimethylammonium bromide, reaction products with polydiallylamine hydrochloride 34447-60-4P, Acrylamide-diallylammonium chloride copolymer 40349-67-5DP, Polyethylene glycol glycidyl methyl ether, reaction products with polydiallylmethylamine hydrochloride 51729-06-7P, Diallyldimethylammonium chloride-vinyl alcohol copolymer 53694-17-0P, Acrylic acid-diallyldimethylammonium chloride copolymer 55553-13-4DP, Poly(diallylmethylamine), functionalized 62238-80-6DP, Polydiallylamine, functionalized 68240-11-9P, Acrylamide-diallylmethylamine hydrochloride copolymer 71550-12-4DP, Polyallylamine hydrochloride, functionalized 73354-75-3P, Poly(N,N-diallyl-2-hydroxyethylamine hydrochloride) 75150-29-7P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride copolymer 76123-63-2P 83601-65-4P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-styrene copolymer 84154-72-3P, Acrylamide-N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]acrylamide copolymer 86630-59-3DP, Polyethylene glycol glycidyl lauryl ether, reaction products with polydiallylmethylamine hydrochloride 106973-21-1DP, Ethylene-maleic anhydride alternating copolymer, reaction products with dimethylaminopropylamine 131479-66-8P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-acrylic acid copolymer 151274-11-2P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone copolymer 164719-55-5DP, Allylamine-diallyldimethylammonium chloride copolymer, reaction products with chloroacetic acid 165957-71-1P, Acrylamide-3-methyl-1-vinylimidazolium chloride copolymer 321903-78-0P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-decylacrylamide copolymer 321903-79-1P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N,N-didecylacrylamide copolymer 321903-80-4P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-phenylacrylamide copolymer 321903-81-5P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-benzylacrylamide copolymer 321903-82-6P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-tert-

octylacrylamide copolymer 321903-83-7P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-butylacrylamide copolymer 321903-85-9P, Poly(2-methacryloyloxyethyl-tert-butylamine hydrochloride) 321903-86-0P 321903-87-1P 321903-88-2P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-octadecylacrylamide copolymer 321903-89-3P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-methyl-N-octadecylacrylamide copolymer 321903-91-7P, Acrylamide-N-dodecylacrylamide-3-methyl-1-vinylimidazolium chloride copolymer 321903-92-8P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-ethylacrylamide copolymer 321903-93-9P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-polyethylene glycol acrylate methyl ether graft copolymer 321903-94-0P 321903-95-1P 321903-96-2P 321903-97-3P 321903-98-4P, Acrylamide-N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]acrylamide-N-dodecylacrylamide copolymer 321904-00-1P 321904-01-2P, Diallyldimethylammonium chloride-polyethylene glycol acrylate methyl ether graft copolymer 321904-02-3P 321904-03-4P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-octylacrylamide copolymer 321904-04-5P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-methylenebisacrylamide-N-dodecylacrylamide copolymer 321904-05-6P 321904-16-9P 321936-94-1P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-ethylene oxide graft copolymer methyl ether 321936-96-3P, Diallyldimethylammonium chloride-propylene oxide graft copolymer methyl ether 321936-97-4P, Diallyldimethylammonium chloride-polypropylene glycol acrylate methyl ether graft copolymer 321936-99-6P, Diallyldimethylammonium chloride-ethylene oxide graft copolymer methyl ether
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: 26063-69-4P, Polydiallylamine hydrochloride 29566-78-7P, Poly(N,N-diallylmethylamine hydrochloride)
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
(fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: 26062-79-3, Polydiallyldimethylammonium chloride 26658-46-8 321903-99-5, Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether-1,3-bis[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]urea alternating copolymer
ROLE: PRP (Properties)
(fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: 74-88-4, Methyl iodide, reactions 1072-63-5, 1-Vinylimidazole
ROLE: RCT (Reactant)
(monomer precursor; fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: 13474-25-4P, 3-Methyl-1-vinylimidazolium chloride 32171-39-4P, Polyethylene glycol methyl ether acrylate
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
(monomer; fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD.

REFERENCE(S): (1) Day, C; US 5900233 A 1999 CAPLUS
(2) Fields, J; US 4211765 A 1980 CAPLUS
(3) Hadvary, P; US 4598089 A 1986 CAPLUS
(4) Hoffmann La Roche; EP 0129748 A 1985 CAPLUS
(5) Holmes-Farley, S; US 5607669 A 1997 CAPLUS
(6) Holmes-Farley, S; US 5618530 A 1997 CAPLUS
(7) Holmes-Farley, S; US 5679717 A 1997 CAPLUS
(8) Holmes-Farley, S; US 5900475 A 1999 CAPLUS
(9) Page, J; US 4432968 A 1984 CAPLUS
(10) SjOstrOm, L; LANCET 1998, V352(9123), P167 CAPLUS

=> FILE REG

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	144.23	173.48

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 20 FEB 2002 HIGHEST RN 394202-19-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 20 FEB 2002 HIGHEST RN 394202-19-8

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

The P indicator for Preparations was not generated for all of the CAS Registry Numbers that were added to the H/Z/CA/CAplus files between 12/27/01 and 1/23/02. Use of the P indicator in online and SDI searches during this period, either directly appended to a CAS Registry Number or by qualifying an L-number with /P, may have yielded incomplete results. As of 1/23/02, the situation has been resolved. Also, note that searches conducted using the PREP role indicator were not affected.

Customers running searches and/or SDIs in the H/Z/CA/CAplus files incorporating CAS Registry Numbers with the P indicator between 12/27/01 and 1/23/02, are encouraged to re-run these strategies. Contact the CAS Help Desk at 1-800-848-6533 in North America or 1-614-447-3698, worldwide, or send an e-mail to help@cas.org for further assistance or to receive a credit for any duplicate searches.

=> STR 26063-69-4

26063-69-4 MAY NOT BE USED AS A MODEL
COMPONENTS

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6147-66-6    C6 H11 N  ?H Cl
Single Atom Fragment   1  Cl

ENTER NAME OF STRUCTURE TO BE RECALLED (NONE):END


=>
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=> s  26063-69-4P
L19           0 26063-69-4P
                (26063-69-4P/RN)

=> s  26063-69-4
L20           1 26063-69-4
                (26063-69-4/RN)

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    1.92     175.40

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 NEWS  3  Jan 29   FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
 NEWS  4  Feb 01   DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update
                   frequency
 NEWS  5  Feb 19   Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
 NEWS  6  Mar 08   Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
 NEWS  7  Mar 22   TOXLIT no longer available
 NEWS  8  Mar 22   TRCTHERMO no longer available
 NEWS  9  Mar 28   US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus
                   and USPATFULL
 NEWS 10  Mar 28   LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 11  Apr 02   PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN.  Use PAPERCHEM2
instead.
 NEWS 12  Apr 08   "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS 13  Apr 09   BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
 NEWS 14  Apr 09   ZDB will be removed from STN
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 NEWS 15  Apr 19  US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and
IFIUDB
 NEWS 16  Apr 22  Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and
ZCAPLUS
 NEWS 17  Apr 22  BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
 NEWS 18  Apr 22  Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
 NEWS 19  May 31  PCTFULL to be reloaded.  File temporarily unavailable.
 NEWS 20  Jun 03  New e-mail delivery for search results now available

 NEWS EXPRESS  February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    2 JUN 2002  HIGHEST RN 424787-52-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   2 JUN 2002  HIGHEST RN 424787-52-0

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 7, 2002

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available.  See HELP PROPERTIES
for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> s diallyl?ammonium
'?' TRUNCATION SYMBOL NOT VALID WITHIN 'DIALLYL?AMMONIUM'
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The truncation symbol ? may be used only at the end of a search term. To specify a variable character within a word use '!', e.g., 'wom!n' to search for both 'woman' and 'women'. Enter "HELP TRUNCATION" at an arrow prompt (=>) for more information.

=> help
The arrow (=>) is the system prompt, where you enter a command. For an explanation of system commands, files, formats, etc., enter "HELP" and the name of the item you want explained at an arrow prompt (=>). Enter "HELP COMMANDS" for a list of commands that can be used in this file. Enter "HELP MESSAGES" for a list of online explanations that are available. The "?" can be used as a synonym for "HELP".

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Symbol	Definition	Example	Retrieves
?	Any number of characters	S STEROID?	STEROID STEROIDS STEROIDAL
	Left truncation in some fields	S ?METHANE	METHANE TRIHALOMETHANE NITROMETHANE
#	One or zero characters at the end of a term	S VAPOR#	VAPOR VAPORS
!	One character at the end of or within a term	S WOM!N	WOMAN WOMEN
!#	At least one character, and no more than two, at the end of a term	S STEROID!#	STEROIDS STEROIDAL

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```
=> s allylammonium
L1          145 ALLYLAMMONIUM

=> s diallylammonium
L2           85 DIALLYLAMMONIUM

=> s l2 and dihydroxylprop?
             0 DIHYDROXYLPROP?
L3           0 L2 AND DIHYDROXYLPROP?

=> s l2 and dihydroxyprop?
         15207 DIHYDROXYPROP?
L4           0 L2 AND DIHYDROXYPROP?

=> log y
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                19.80      20.01

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L21 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:368919 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:139277
TITLE: Structural and ionic determinants of 5-nitro-2-(3-phenylpropylamino)-benzoic acid block of the CFTR chloride channel
AUTHOR(S): Walsh, Kenneth B.; Long, Kathryn J.; Shen, Xufeng
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, 29208, USA
SOURCE: British Journal of Pharmacology (1999), 127(2), 369-376
CODEN: BJPCBM; ISSN: 0007-1188
PUBLISHER: Stockton Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The goals of this study were to identify the structural components required for arylaminobenzoate block of the **cystic fibrosis** transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) chloride channel and to det. the involvement of two pos. charged amino acid residues, found within the channel, in drug binding. Wild-type and mutant CFTR chloride channels were expressed in Xenopus oocytes and CFTR currents measured using the two microelectrode voltage clamp. Block of the wild-type CFTR current by 5-nitro-2-(3-phenylpropylamino)-benzoate (NPPB) occurred in a voltage-dependent manner with preferential inhibition of the inward currents (Kd=166 .mu.M at -90 mV). Removal of the Ph ring from the aliph. chain of NPPB, with the compd. 2-butylamino-5-nitrobenzoic acid, caused only a small change in CFTR inhibition (Kd=243 .mu.M), while addn. of an extra Ph ring at this position (5-nitro-2-(3,3-diphenylpropylamino)-benzoic acid) increased drug potency (Kd=58 .mu.M). In contrast, removal of the benzoate ring (2-amino-4-**phenylbutyric** acid) or the 5-nitro group (2-(3-phenylpropylamino)-benzoic acid) of NPPB severely limited drug block of the wild-type channel. NPPB inhibition of CFTR currents in oocytes expressing the mutants K335E and R347E also occurred in a voltage-dependent manner. However, the Kds for NPPB block were increased to 371 and 1573 .mu.M, for the K335E and R347E mutants, resp. NPPB block of the inward wild-type CFTR current was reduced in the presence of 10 mM of the permeant anion SCN-. These studies present the first step in the development of high affinity probes to the CFTR channel.
REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 10 OF 15 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999447279 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99447279 PubMed ID: 10516210
TITLE: PBA increases CFTR expression but at high doses inhibits Cl(-) secretion in Calu-3 airway epithelial cells.
AUTHOR: Loffing J; Moyer B D; Reynolds D; Stanton B A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physiology, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA-23108 (NCI)
DK-45881 (NIDDK)
HL-45881 (NHLBI)
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY, (1999 Oct) 277 (4 Pt 1) L700-8.
Journal code: 3U8; 0370511. ISSN: 0002-9513.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199911
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000111
Last Updated on STN: 20000111
Entered Medline: 19991122

AB Sodium 4-phenylbutyrate (PBA), a short-chain fatty acid, has been approved to treat patients with urea cycle enzyme deficiencies and is being evaluated in the management of sickle cell disease, thalassemia, cancer, and **cystic fibrosis** (CF). Because relatively little is known about the effects of PBA on the expression and function of the wild-type CF transmembrane conductance regulator (wt CFTR), the goal of this study was to examine the effects of PBA and related compounds on wt CFTR-mediated Cl(-) secretion. To this end, we studied Calu-3 cells, a human airway cell line that expresses endogenous wt CFTR and has a serous cell phenotype. We report that chronic treatment of Calu-3 cells with a high concentration (5 mM) of PBA, sodium butyrate, or sodium valproate but not of sodium acetate reduced basal and 8-(4-chlorophenylthio)-cAMP-stimulated Cl(-) secretion. Paradoxically, PBA enhanced CFTR protein expression 6- to 10-fold and increased the intensity of CFTR staining in the apical plasma membrane. PBA also increased protein expression of Na(+)-K(+)-ATPase. PBA reduced CFTR Cl(-) currents across the apical membrane but had no effect on Na(+)-K(+)-ATPase activity in the basolateral membrane. Thus a high concentration of PBA (5 mM) reduces Cl(-) secretion by inhibiting CFTR Cl(-) currents across the apical membrane. In contrast, lower therapeutic concentrations of PBA (0.05-2 mM) had no effect on cAMP-stimulated Cl(-) secretion across Calu-3 cells. We conclude that PBA concentrations in the therapeutic range are unlikely to have a negative effect on Cl(-) secretion. However, concentrations >5 mM might reduce transepithelial Cl(-) secretion by serous cells in submucosal glands in individuals expressing wt CFTR.

L10 ANSWER 40 OF 40 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81109797 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81109797 PubMed ID: 7193034
TITLE: The bile acid binding and hypocholesterolemic action of two
water-soluble polymers.
AUTHOR: Kuron G W; Grier N; Huff J W
SOURCE: ATHEROSCLEROSIS, (1980 Nov) 37 (3) 353-60.
Journal code: 95X; 0242543. ISSN: 0021-9150.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198103
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19810317

AB The in vitro bile acid binding properties of 2 water-soluble, linear, cationic resins, poly-[(dimethylimino)trimethylene chloride] or 3,3-ione C1, and poly-diallyldimethylammonium chloride) or CAT-FLOC were determined. Both polymers were substantially more active than cholestyramine. All were compared for hypocholesterolemic effect in normo-cholesterolemic dogs. CAT-FLOC and 3,3-ionene C1, administered at 1.8 and 1.2 g/day, respectively, exhibited cholesterol-lowering action equivalent to cholesteryramine given at 12 g/day. The results of this study suggest that effective reduction of plasma cholesterol may be achieved with significantly lower doses of bile acid sequestrants.

L10 ANSWER 39 OF 40 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 82061521 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82061521 PubMed ID: 7302387

TITLE: Effect of three bile acid binding polymers on the biosynthesis of 14C-cholesterol from 14C-sodium acetate in the rat.

AUTHOR: Gilfillan J L; Huff J W

SOURCE: RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS IN CHEMICAL PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY, (1981 Aug) 33 (2) 373-6.
Journal code: R62; 0244734. ISSN: 0034-5164.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 198201

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19820109

AB The relative activity of three bile acid binding polymers in increasing cholesterol biosynthesis in the rat from 14C-acetate was determined by measuring blood levels of 14C-cholesterol after intraperitoneally administered 14C-acetate. CAT-FLOC and 3,3-ionene were 4-5 times more active than cholestyramine in this study which correlated well with the results of hypocholesteremic testing in dogs.

L10 ANSWER 36 OF 40 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96091252 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96091252 PubMed ID: 7489112
TITLE: [The antimutagenic activity of ternary diallyl copolymers].
Antimutagennaia aktivnost' troinykh sopolimerov diallil'nogo riada.
AUTHOR: Aleksandrova V A; Kotliarova E B; Odin A P; Domnina N S; Shevchenko V A; Topchiev D A
SOURCE: RADIATSIONNAIA BIOLOGIIA, RADIOECOLOGIIA, (1995 Sep-Oct) 35
(5) 746-51.
Journal code: BWZ; 9317212. ISSN: 0869-8031.
PUB. COUNTRY: RUSSIA: Russian Federation
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199601
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960125
Last Updated on STN: 19960125
Entered Medline: 19960102

AB Antimutagenic activity of triple copolymers of diallyl origin was investigated by animal cell test (mouse bone marrow erythrocytes, 1.5 Gy of gamma irradiation) and by plant cell test (seeds of barley, 5 Gy of gamma irradiation). Effective protection of genetic structure was achieved owing to combination of moderate antimutagenic activity of the polymer matrix and scavenging ability of sterically hindered phenols in the polymer side chain.

L10 ANSWER 33 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:561469 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:161469
TITLE: Microcapsules with permeable or semipermeable walls and a liquid core
INVENTOR(S): Loth, Fritz; Dautzenberg, Horst; Pommerening, Klaus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR, Ger. Dem. Rep.
SOURCE: Ger. (East), 12 pp. Addn. to Ger. (East) 160,393.
CODEN: GEXXA8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DD 218734	A4	19850213	DD 1981-232617	19810817
DD 160393	T	19830727	DD 1980-225200	19801114

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DD 1980-225200 19801114

AB Capsule walls are formed by pptn. of anionic and cationic polyelectrolytes at their interface. The anionic polyelectrolytes are sulfate or carboxylate contg. polysaccharide and/or synthetic polymers, and the cationic polyelectrolytes include quaternary ammonium surfactants and/or dyes. The microcapsules can be used for sepn. processes in preparative and anal. chem. and biochem., and in **pharmacy**, **medicine**, and agrochem. and food industries. Thus, 0.2 g Na cellulose sulfate [9005-22-5] with a degree of substitution of 0.4 was dissolved in 9.8 g H2O, and the soln. was pressed through a 0.2-mm inner diam. capillary and dropped from a height of 30 cm into a stirred bath contg. 1% aq. methylene blue [61-73-4]. After 30 min the capsules formed were decanted and washed with H2O. The deep-blue capsules had a diam. of 3-5 mm.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:256861 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:256861
TITLE: Rosin emulsion sizes and dispersing agents for improving their stability and endurance to water hardness and acidity stress
INVENTOR(S): Niike, Hitoshi; Sakuraba, Noriko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daiichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04333694	A2	19921120	JP 1991-128646	19910430

AB The title agents are copolymers and/or their salts prepd. from (meth)acrylate esters and/or styrene compds., and comonomers bearing amino and/or ammonium groups in the presence of 2,4-diphenyl-4-methyl-1-pentene (I) chain-transfer agents. Thus, 2,2'-azobis(2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile)-initiated polymn. of Et acrylate, Me methacrylate, sec-Bu acrylate, [(methacryloyloxy)ethyl]trimethylammonium chloride, and [(methacryloyloxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]trimethylammonium chloride in the presence of I gave a copolymer with mol. wt. 25,000, which was used to disperse a fumaric acid-fortified rosin into a stable emulsion.

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:63835 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:131954
TITLE: Fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Jozefiak, Thomas Henry; Mandeville, W. Harry, III; Holmes-Farley, Stephen Randall; Huval, Chad Cori; Garigapati, Venkata R.; Shackett, Keith K.; Concagh, Danny
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Geltex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K031-785
SECONDARY: A61P003-00; A61K031-785; A61K031-335
CLASSIFICATION: 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001005408	A1	20010125	WO 1999-US15958	19990714
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9949957	A1	20010205	AU 1999-49957	19990714

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 1999-US15958 A 19990714
ABSTRACT:
Polymers having ether and(or) N-contg. side chains are manufd. for use in binding fat for treatment of obesity. A typical polymer was manufd. by radical
polymn. of N-decylacrylamide 2.83, 3-acrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride
18.45, and acrylamide 13.33 g.

SUPPL. TERM: fat binding nitrogen contg side chain polymer manuf; decylacrylamide acrylaminopropyltrimethylammonium chloride acrylamide copolymer manuf fat binding; ether contg side chain polymer manuf fat binding
INDEX TERM: Antiobesity agents
Hypertriglyceridemia
(fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)
INDEX TERM: Ionene polymers
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)
INDEX TERM: Cardo polymers
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(maleimide group-contg. polymers; fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: Quaternary ammonium compounds, preparation
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(polymers; fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: Digestive tract
(steatorrhea; fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: 321904-06-7P, Poly[N,N-diallyl-N-methyl-N-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)ammonium chloride] **321904-08-9P**
321904-11-4P 321904-13-6P 321904-14-7P
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: 109-55-7DP, 3-(Dimethylamino)propylamine, reaction products with ethylene-maleic anhydride alternating copolymer 540-51-2DP, 2-Bromoethanol, reaction products with polyethylenimine 556-52-5DP, Glycidol, reaction products with polyallylamine hydrochloride 590-92-1DP, 3-Bromopropionic acid, reaction products with polyethylenimine 1002-69-3DP, 1-Chlorodecane, reaction products with allylamine-diallyldimethylammonium chloride copolymer and chloroacetic acid 1120-71-4DP, 1,3-Propanesultone, reaction products with polydiallylmethylamine hydrochloride 9002-98-6DP, Polyethylenimine, reaction products with bromopropionic acid
9039-82-1DP, Polyethylene glycol glycidyl nonylphenyl ether, reaction products with polydiallylmethylamine hydrochloride 25805-17-8DP, Poly(2-ethyl-2-oxazoline), partially hydrolyzed 26063-69-4DP, Polydiallylamine hydrochloride, functionalized 26403-72-5DP, Polyethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, reaction products with polydiallylmethylamine hydrochloride 26427-01-0P, Poly(3-acrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride) 32765-81-4DP, 6-Bromohexyltrimethylammonium bromide, reaction products with polydiallylamine hydrochloride 34447-60-4P, Acrylamide-diallylammonium chloride copolymer 40349-67-5DP, Polyethylene glycol glycidyl methyl ether, reaction products with polydiallylmethylamine hydrochloride 51729-06-7P, Diallyldimethylammonium chloride-vinyl alcohol copolymer 53694-17-0P, Acrylic acid-diallyldimethylammonium chloride copolymer 55553-13-4DP, Poly(diallylmethylamine), functionalized 62238-80-6DP, Polydiallylamine, functionalized 68240-11-9P, Acrylamide-diallylmethylamine hydrochloride copolymer 71550-12-4DP, Polyallylamine hydrochloride, functionalized 73354-75-3P, Poly(N,N-diallyl-2-hydroxyethylamine hydrochloride) 75150-29-7P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride copolymer 76123-63-2P 83601-65-4P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-styrene copolymer 84154-72-3P, Acrylamide-N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]acrylamide copolymer 86630-59-3DP, Polyethylene glycol glycidyl lauryl ether, reaction products with polydiallylmethylamine hydrochloride 106973-21-1DP, Ethylene-maleic anhydride alternating copolymer, reaction products with dimethylaminopropylamine 131479-66-8P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-acrylic acid copolymer 151274-11-2P,

(3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone copolymer 164719-55-5DP, Allylamine-diallyldimethylammonium chloride copolymer, reaction products with chloroacetic acid 165957-71-1P, Acrylamide-3-methyl-1-vinylimidazolium chloride copolymer 321903-78-0P,
Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammoni
um chloride-N-decylacrylamide copolymer 321903-79-1P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N,N-didecylacrylamide copolymer 321903-80-4P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-phenylacrylamide copolymer 321903-81-5P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-benzylacrylamide copolymer 321903-82-6P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-tert-octylacrylamide copolymer 321903-83-7P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-butylacrylamide copolymer 321903-85-9P, Poly(2-methacryloyloxyethyl-tert-butylamine hydrochloride) 321903-86-0P 321903-87-1P 321903-88-2P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-octadecylacrylamide copolymer 321903-89-3P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-methyl-N-octadecylacrylamide copolymer 321903-91-7P, Acrylamide-N-dodecylacrylamide-3-methyl-1-vinylimidazolium chloride copolymer 321903-92-8P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-N-ethylacrylamide copolymer 321903-93-9P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-polyethylene glycol acrylate methyl ether graft copolymer 321903-94-0P 321903-95-1P 321903-96-2P 321903-97-3P 321903-98-4P, Acrylamide-N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]acrylamide-N-dodecylacrylamide copolymer 321904-00-1P 321904-01-2P, Diallyldimethylammonium chloride-polyethylene glycol acrylate methyl ether graft copolymer 321904-02-3P 321904-03-4P,
Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammoni
um chloride-N-octylacrylamide copolymer 321904-04-5P, Acrylamide-(3-acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-methylenebisacrylamide-N-dodecylacrylamide copolymer 321904-05-6P 321904-16-9P 321936-94-1P, (3-Acrylamidopropyl)trimethylammonium chloride-ethylene oxide graft copolymer methyl ether 321936-96-3P, Diallyldimethylammonium chloride-propylene oxide graft copolymer methyl ether 321936-97-4P, Diallyldimethylammonium chloride-polypropylene glycol acrylate methyl ether graft copolymer 321936-99-6P, Diallyldimethylammonium chloride-ethylene oxide graft copolymer methyl ether
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
(fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)
INDEX TERM: 26063-69-4P, Polydiallylamine hydrochloride 29566-78-7P, Poly(N,N-diallylmethylamine hydrochloride)
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
(fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)
INDEX TERM: 26062-79-3, Polydiallyldimethylammonium chloride 26658-46-8 321903-99-5, Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether-1,3-bis[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]urea alternating

copolymer
ROLE: PRP (Properties)
(fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: 74-88-4, Methyl iodide, reactions 1072-63-5, 1-Vinylimidazole
ROLE: RCT (Reactant)
(monomer precursor; fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

INDEX TERM: 13474-25-4P, 3-Methyl-1-vinylimidazolium chloride
32171-39-4P, Polyethylene glycol methyl ether acrylate
ROLE: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
(monomer; fat-binding polymers for use with lipase inhibitors)

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD.

REFERENCE(S):
(1) Day, C; US 5900233 A 1999 CAPLUS
(2) Fields, J; US 4211765 A 1980 CAPLUS
(3) Hadvary, P; US 4598089 A 1986 CAPLUS
(4) Hoffmann La Roche; EP 0129748 A 1985 CAPLUS
(5) Holmes-Farley, S; US 5607669 A 1997 CAPLUS
(6) Holmes-Farley, S; US 5618530 A 1997 CAPLUS
(7) Holmes-Farley, S; US 5679717 A 1997 CAPLUS
(8) Holmes-Farley, S; US 5900475 A 1999 CAPLUS
(9) Page, J; US 4432968 A 1984 CAPLUS
(10) SjOstrOm, L; LANCET 1998, V352(9123), P167 CAPLUS

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                   to PHARMASEARCH
 NEWS  3  Oct 09   Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents
                   Index
 NEWS  4  Oct 09   Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
 NEWS  5  Oct 15   Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
 NEWS  6  Oct 22   Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
 NEWS  7  Oct 22   DGENE GETSIM has been improved
 NEWS  8  Oct 29   AAASD no longer available
 NEWS  9  Nov 19   New Search Capabilities  USPATFULL and USPAT2
 NEWS 10  Nov 19   TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
 NEWS 11  Nov 29   COPPERLIT now available on STN
 NEWS 12  Nov 29   DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
 NEWS 13  Nov 30   Files VETU and VETB to have open access
 NEWS 14  Dec 10   WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
 NEWS 15  Dec 10   DGENE BLAST Homology Search
 NEWS 16  Dec 17   WELDASEARCH now available on STN
 NEWS 17  Dec 17   STANDARDS now available on STN
 NEWS 18  Dec 17   New fields for DPCI
 NEWS 19  Dec 19   CAS Roles modified
 NEWS 20  Dec 19   1907-1946 data and page images added to CA and CAplus
 NEWS 21  Jan 25   BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
 NEWS 22  Jan 25   Searching with the P indicator for Preparations
 NEWS 23  Jan 29   FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
 NEWS 24  Feb 01   DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update
                   frequency
 NEWS 25  Feb 19   Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02

 NEWS EXPRESS  February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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